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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	China	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED]	25X1A
SUBJECT	Treatment of Repatriated Chinese Communist Prisoners of War, Kwangtung	DATE DISTR.	3 February 1954	
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		REFERENCES		

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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SOURCE: [REDACTED]

1. On 1 September 1953, more than 1,500 Chinese Communist prisoners of war who had been repatriated from Korea arrived in Canton from Mukden on the Peiping-Hankow and Canton-Hankow railways. On arriving in Canton, the former prisoners, most of whom were Kwangtung natives, were placed under the jurisdiction of the Kwangtung Military District. Over 200 of them were settled at Shihching (N 23-13, E 113-15). About 200 who were sick and wounded were admitted to the 5th Army Hospital of the Central and South China Military Area at Hsits'un (N 23-08, E 113-14) and the remaining prisoners were sent to Shaho (N 23-09, E 113-19), where they were to undergo thought inspection and political training under the supervision of indoctrination personnel of the Kwangtung Military District. The former prisoners were not allowed to leave Shaho or meet their relatives.
2. In mid-September the Canton Education Bureau started a program under which students of various middle or higher schools sent representatives to visit repatriated Chinese Communist prisoners of war who were living at Shihchih,¹ Hsisha (6007/3097) and Shaho. In order to arouse anti-American sentiment among the students during the visits, Chinese Communist cadres who had been planted among the prisoners tearfully complained that the American imperialists had maltreated the Chinese Communist prisoners of war and had secretly executed thousands of them.
3. On 25 September an anti-American rally, called by the students but engineered by Chinese Communist cadres, was held in Canton Central Park with more than 10,000 persons present. At this meeting representatives of the prisoners of war were brought to the stand to repeat charges against the Americans and to emphasize that American imperialism was the greatest enemy of the Chinese Communists.

25X1A [REDACTED] Comment. See [REDACTED] from the same source, on similar treatment 25X1A

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of repatriated Chinese Communist prisoners of war in Wuhan. See also [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] for reports on more favorable
treatment received by repatriated Chinese Communist prisoners of war in East
China.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment. Possibly Shihching is intended.

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